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*January 2002*



# *Social Studies 30*

## *Grade 12 Diploma Examination*

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January 2002

# Social Studies 30

## Grade 12 Diploma Examination

### *Description*

**Part A: Multiple Choice** consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

**Part B: Written Response** consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

**Time:** This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

**Recommendation:** Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

### *Instructions*

#### **Part A: Multiple Choice**

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

#### **Part B: Written Response**

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 26.

**Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.**  
**Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your written work.**



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## Part A: Multiple Choice

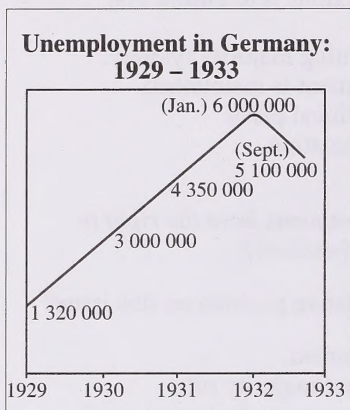
1. In a democracy, the **primary** purpose of periodic elections is to ensure that
  - A. new candidates are chosen as a means of preventing majority tyranny
  - B. the legitimacy and accountability of the government is maintained
  - C. one leader does not monopolize control of a political party
  - D. minority groups are guaranteed political representation
2. *During a crisis situation, should parliamentary governments have the right to invoke emergency legislation that restricts personal freedoms?*

Which of the following arguments supports an affirmative position on this issue?

- A. Strong direction is required to prevent egalitarianism.
  - B. Preserving minority rights can sometimes prevent majority rule.
  - C. Undemocratic means are sometimes needed to preserve democratic ends.
  - D. Force is the most effective way to restrict dissenting views in a democracy.
3. Because important decisions are made in both the legislative and executive branches of the American government, there is significant opportunity for
  - A. special interest groups to exert influence
  - B. party leaders to win primary nominations
  - C. citizens to participate in election campaigns
  - D. mainstream political parties to elect candidates
4. To consolidate their control over government, totalitarian leaders typically
  - A. restrict party membership to the wealthiest classes
  - B. demand public ownership of most industry and production
  - C. relegate opposition parties to the role of debating minor issues
  - D. prevent any judicial or legislative review of executive decisions
5. Which of the following justifications for dictatorship would be **least** objectionable to most supporters of democracy?
  - A. People should be willing to sacrifice personal freedoms to the will of the leader.
  - B. The state should be concerned with conformity of thought and the ideological control of education.
  - C. The collective welfare of society should prevail over the privilege of any individual whenever the two conflict.
  - D. People should accept government control as a means of stimulating more thought and creativity than does individual freedom.

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 8.

### Source I



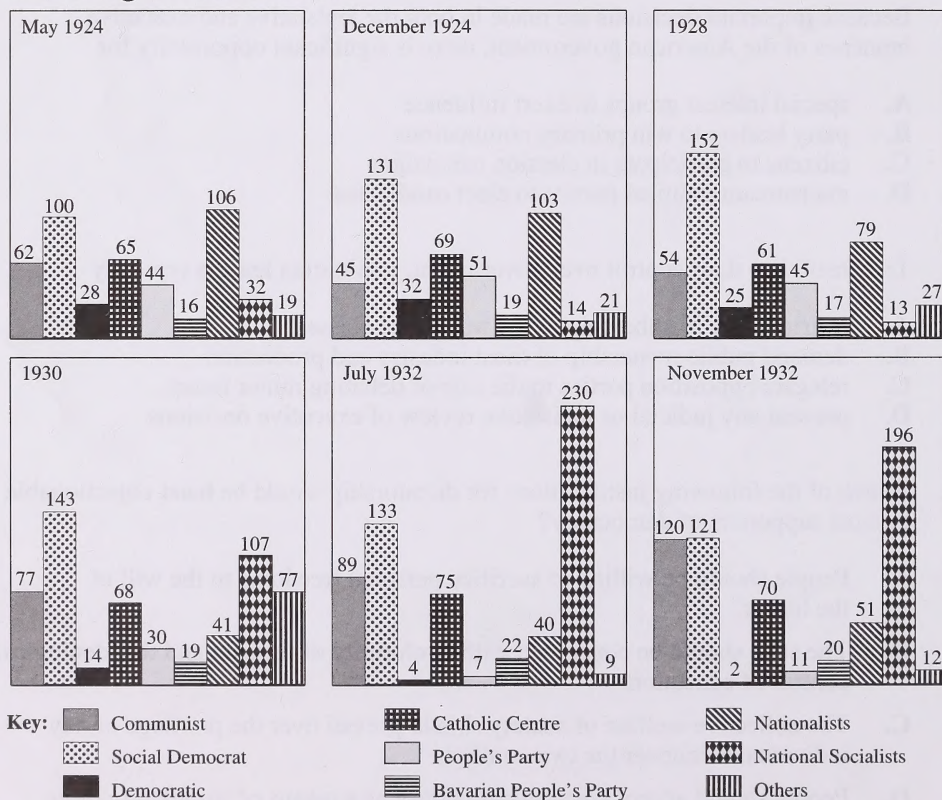
### Source II

Occupation	% of Nazi Party Memberships	% of total population
Blue-collar workers	28.1	45.9
White-collar workers	25.6	12.0
Self-employed	20.7	9.0
Officials and civil servants	14.9	9.3
Teachers	1.7	0.9
Farmers	14.0	10.6
Others	3.3	17.4

—from *Nazi Culture*

### Source III

#### Reichstag election results

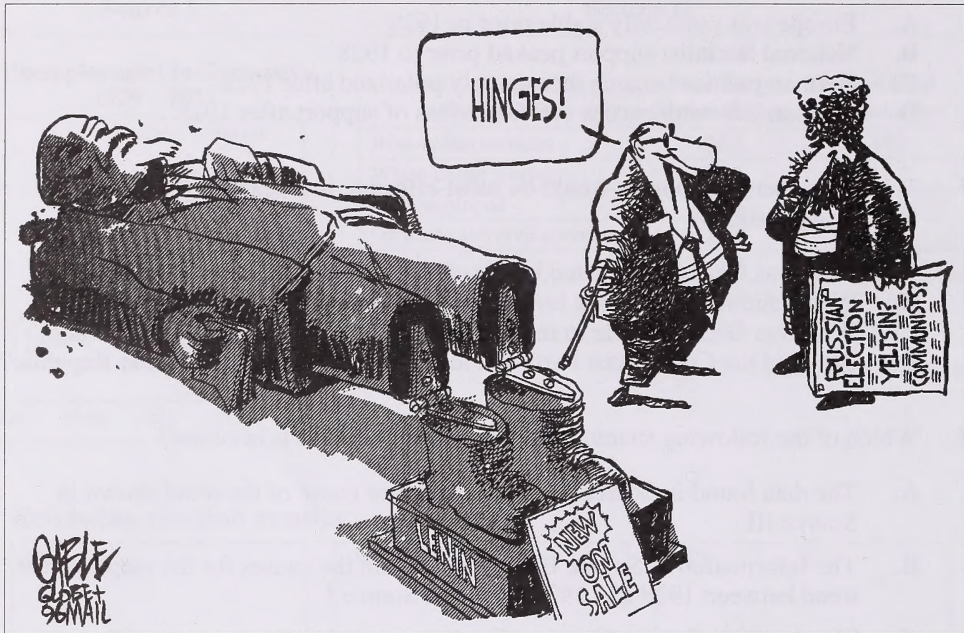


—sources I and III from *The World This Century*



6. The information in Source III supports the conclusion that
- A. Europe was politically stable prior to 1928
  - B. National Socialist support peaked prior to 1928
  - C. German politics became increasingly polarized after 1928
  - D. German left-wing parties suffered a loss of support after 1928
7. Taken together, the sources would be **most** effective in researching which of the following questions?
- A. How was Germany affected by the economic boom of the 1920s?
  - B. Was National Socialism a broadly based, popular political movement?
  - C. Why was Germany able to recover so quickly from the First World War?
  - D. Why did the Communist Party fail to achieve power in the Weimar Republic?
8. Which of the following statements regarding the sources is accurate?
- A. The data found in Source I represent a major cause of the trend shown in Source III.
  - B. The information in Source II helps to explain the causes for the employment trend between 1929 and 1931 shown in Source I.
  - C. The details in Source III contradict the expected voting patterns of “white-collar” Nazi Party members as shown in Source II.
  - D. The election results shown in Source III and the number of unemployed shown in Source I did not effect the distribution of party memberships shown in Source II.
- 
9. Which of the following actions would illustrate reactionary political forces at work in Canada?
- A. Parliament introduces reforms allowing for an elected Senate
  - B. A federal government apologizes for earlier mistreatment of an ethnic minority
  - C. A political party mandates that one-half of its candidates for election must be women
  - D. The ruling party creates legislation allowing for the reinstatement of capital punishment
10. In non-democratic countries, elections are held **primarily** as a means of
- A. reinforcing the perceived legitimacy of the regime in power
  - B. providing an opportunity for citizens to effect political change
  - C. meeting the legal requirements imposed by legislated constitutions
  - D. providing the elite with an insight into popular attitudes and beliefs

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 11 and 12.

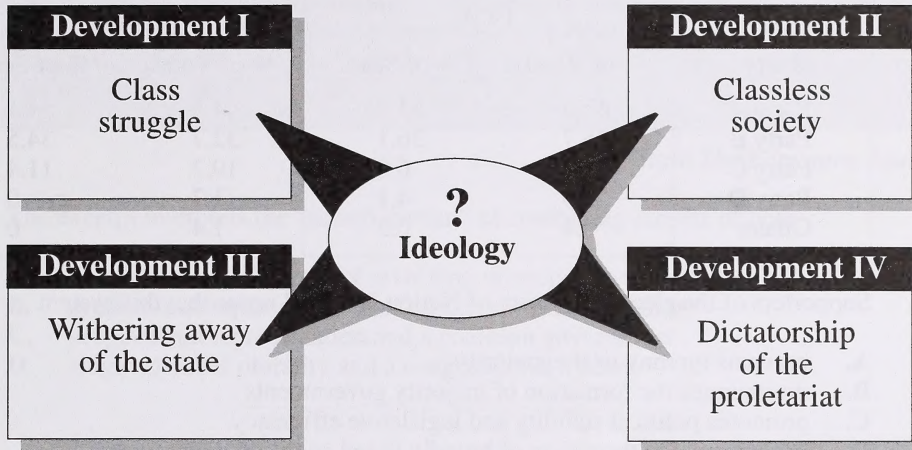


—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year, 1997*

11. The cartoon focuses on an issue in contemporary Russia that is related to the
- A. absence of voter choice in a one-party political system
  - B. entrenched extremism of the typical Russian voter
  - C. unstable and volatile nature of Russian politics
  - D. variety of possible market-oriented ideologies
12. Which of the following generalizations about the nature of politics does the cartoon reinforce?
- A. It cannot be assumed that an ideology will be rejected permanently.
  - B. It is necessary for dictatorships to rely on force and terror to stay in control.
  - C. Political leaders focus on promoting a positive image of themselves to the public.
  - D. Democratic systems of government usually create a stable political environment.



Use the following diagram to answer questions 13 and 14.



13. Which ideology is associated with these developments?
- A. Fascism
  - B. Marxism
  - C. Utopian socialism
  - D. Democratic socialism
14. A radical left-wing revolutionary would argue that the historical order in which these developments occur is
- A. I, II, III, IV
  - B. IV, II, I, III
  - C. IV, I, III, II
  - D. I, IV, III, II

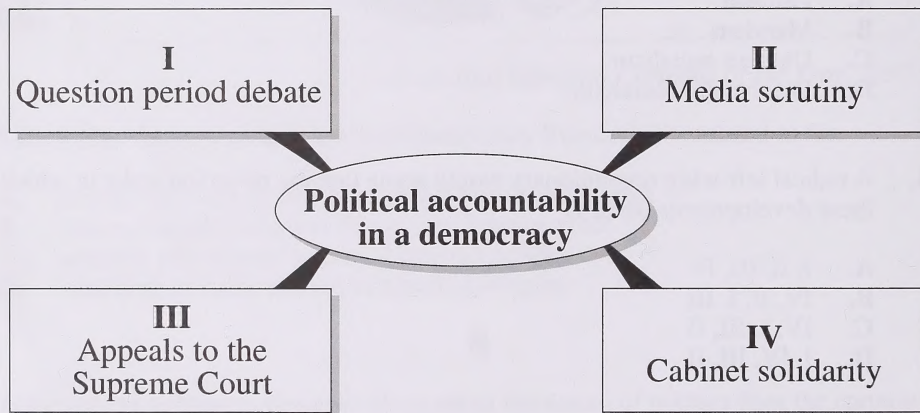
Use the following chart to answer question 15.

**Votes and Seats, 1974 and 1980 Elections in Nation X**

Party	1974		1980	
	% of Votes	% of Seats	% of Votes	% of Seats
Party A	43.5	53.5	44.5	54.1
Party B	35.7	36.1	32.7	34.5
Party C	15.4	6.0	19.7	11.4
Party D	5.0	4.1	1.7	0
Others	0.4	0.3	1.4	0

15. Supporters of the electoral system of Nation X would argue that this system
- A. prevents tyranny of the majority
  - B. discourages the formation of majority governments
  - C. promotes political stability and legislative efficiency
  - D. encourages the formation of broadly based coalition governments

Use the following diagram to answer question 16.



16. Which box in the diagram identifies a characteristic that is **inconsistent** with the diagram's central theme?
- A. Box I
  - B. Box II
  - C. Box III
  - D. Box IV



Use the following excerpt to answer question 17.

New Zealand seems to have found it. So have Germany and Sweden. It is, quite simply, a mixed system: half the members are elected from constituencies, the same way they are now; half are drawn from party lists, according to their share of the popular vote.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

17. The excerpt interprets the “mixed system” as combining aspects of both
- A. federalism and a system of revolving minority governments
  - B. proportional representation and single member plurality
  - C. proportional representation and a coalition government
  - D. single member plurality and a congressional system

Use the following editorial excerpt to answer questions 18 and 19.

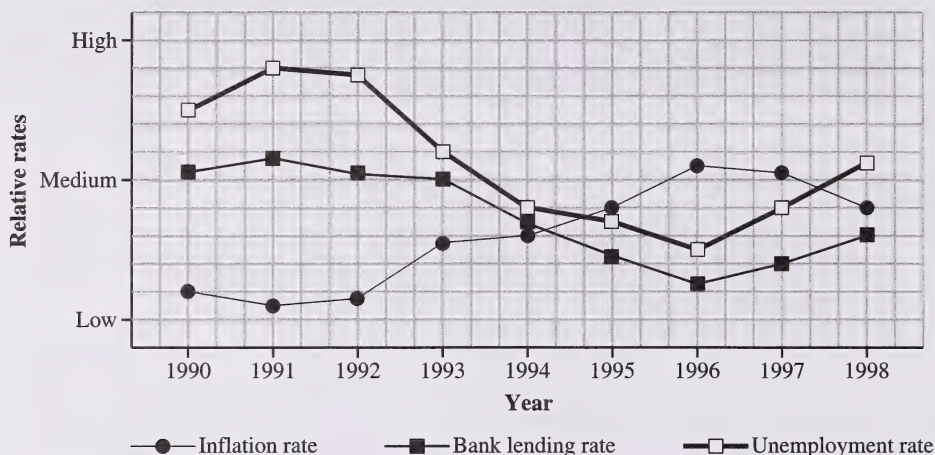
The result, 15 years after the Thatcher Revolution began, is double digit unemployment in most western countries. Growth is slow. Recessions have resembled depressions. Why? Left to its own devices, the market has functioned as it should. The players have maximized profits where they could. There has been an even greater concentration of wealth in the hands of the wealthiest. And it has not trickled down from there, as the Thatcherites and Reaganites predicted, to create jobs and wealth for all.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, 1994

18. The writer of this editorial is critical of the belief that
- A. employment can be created through government-funded programs
  - B. recessionary trends can be offset by major monetary and fiscal reforms
  - C. economic recovery can be achieved naturally through free enterprise principles
  - D. economic restructuring can be achieved with government direction and control
19. The writer’s views would be **most strongly** opposed by
- A. social democrats
  - B. liberal moderates
  - C. left-wing radicals
  - D. right-wing conservatives

Use the following graph to answer questions 20 and 21.

**Economic Trend Indicators: Nation X, 1990–98**



20. The information in the graph suggests that a rising bank lending rate results in
- reduced rates of inflation and increased levels of unemployment
  - increased rates of inflation and reduced levels of unemployment
  - increases in both the level of employment and the rate of inflation
  - reductions in both the level of employment and the rate of inflation
21. Based on the trends revealed by the graph, skilled workers would have **most likely** received the largest salary increases during which of the following periods?
- 1990–91
  - 1993–94
  - 1995–96
  - 1996–97
- 
22. Supporters of public enterprise systems view competition as a negative force because they believe that competition
- leads to inefficient use of goods and services
  - encourages a more equal distribution of wealth
  - thwarts the operation of supply and demand in an economy
  - distributes more wealth to the consumer than to the producer



23. Supporters of the type of command economy that existed in Nazi Germany believe that the
- A. majority of a nation's resources should be state-owned and publicly controlled
  - B. majority of a nation's citizens should be involved in entrepreneurial enterprises
  - C. private enterprise system provides efficient production but requires overall objectives set by the state
  - D. private enterprise system can solve most economic problems if the government refrains from interfering in the economy

*Use the following excerpt to answer questions 24 and 25.*

Along with the constant decrease in the number of capitalist magnates, who usurp and monopolize all the advantages of this process of transformation, the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation and exploitation grows; but with this there also grows the revolt of the working class, a class constantly increasing in numbers, and trained, united and organized by the very mechanism of the capitalist process of production.

—from *Economics Explained*

24. The ideas expressed in the excerpt are **most closely** associated with those of
- A. John Maynard Keynes
  - B. John Stuart Mill
  - C. Adam Smith
  - D. Karl Marx
25. The claim that wealth becomes concentrated in the hands of a few is conveyed in the phrase
- A. “the constant decrease in the number of capitalist magnates”
  - B. “the mass of misery”
  - C. “the revolt of the working class”
  - D. “the capitalist process of production”

26. Social democrats have traditionally opposed government policies that
- A. emphasize the common good over individual profit
  - B. regulate business practices to protect consumers
  - C. provide social programs for low-income groups
  - D. reduce income taxes for high-income earners
27. Economist John Maynard Keynes would have been critical of governments that rigidly apply supply-side economic policies because he believed that such policies attempt to stimulate economic growth exclusively by
- A. providing financial incentives to the business sector
  - B. providing financial incentives to low-income earners
  - C. controlling inflation through wage and price controls
  - D. controlling inflation through the adjustment of lending rates
28. *His reforms ushered in increased production of consumer goods, diversified and privatized agricultural programs, and decentralized economic planning and government services.*
- The Soviet leader with whom these developments are **most strongly** associated is
- A. Josef Stalin
  - B. Vladimir Lenin
  - C. Nikita Khrushchev
  - D. Mikhail Gorbachev
29. Laissez-faire capitalists oppose the formation of unions **primarily** because they believe that unions
- A. restrict consumer confidence and spending
  - B. fail to act in the long-term interests of their members
  - C. encourage governments to spend lavishly on public works
  - D. distort the labour market and increase the cost of production



Use the following excerpt to answer questions 30 to 32.

... business likes tax cuts. It is another way of reducing the role of government. Like the deficit scare, tax cuts constrain government spending on public services. This opens the door to private sector profit-making activity in education, health and child care. Of course, public spending in these sectors holds out the promise of creating a more equal society. Private spending increases access for the wealthy to more privileged services that only they can afford, while reducing access for everybody else.

—from *The Canadian Forum*

30. The writer suggests that businesses advocate tax cuts **primarily** as a means to
- A. combat the growth of the public debt
  - B. create economic opportunities in the private sector
  - C. implement fiscal policies during periods of recession
  - D. encourage equal economic opportunity for most citizens
31. Given the point of view of the writer, which of the following statements could be added to the excerpt?
- A. The revenues thus saved could be used to pay down the massive national debt.
  - B. Once again, the common good would be sacrificed to the practices of a market ideology.
  - C. The tax burden of the welfare state has for too long been a crushing deterrent to the well-being of citizens.
  - D. Individuals, for example, would no longer be frustrated by an overly inefficient health-care system.
32. Members of which contemporary Canadian political party would **most fully** endorse the position taken by the writer?
- A. Liberal Party
  - B. Canadian Alliance
  - C. New Democratic Party
  - D. Progressive Conservative Party
- 
33. Policies of massive deficit reduction and extensive privatization in the global marketplace differ from the economic policies recommended by most
- A. left-wing economists
  - B. capitalist economists
  - C. laissez-faire economists
  - D. neoconservative economists

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 34 and 35.



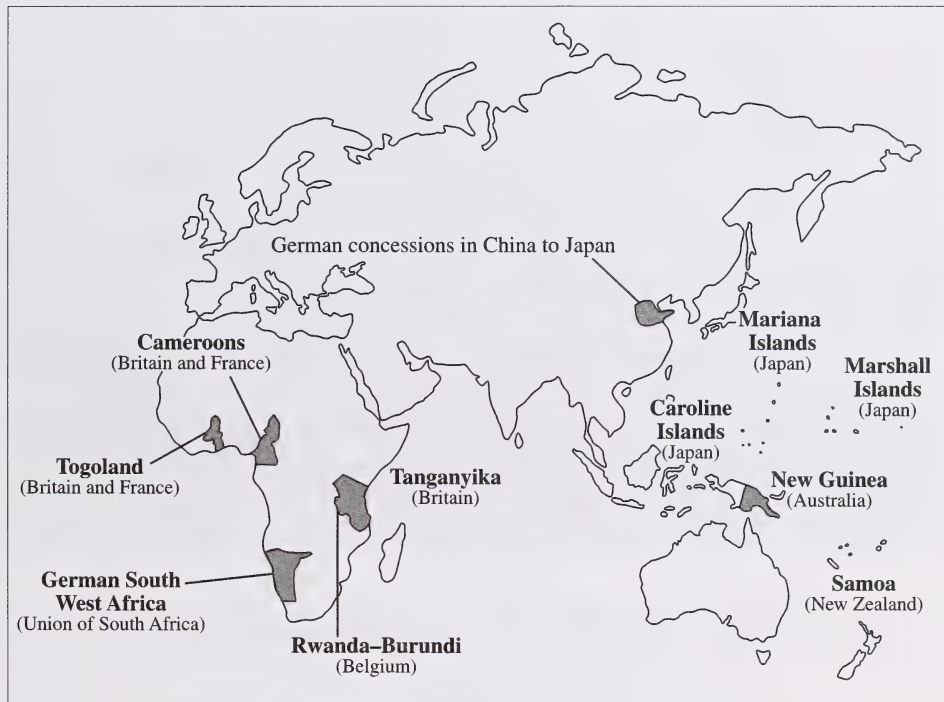
—from *The Political Spectrum*

34. As depicted in the cartoon, “Liberalism” **most likely** represents the cost of
- A. deregulating business practices
  - B. privatizing government agencies
  - C. providing tax incentives for the wealthy elite
  - D. financing welfare programs for low-income earners
35. Which of the following individuals would agree with the central message of the cartoon?
- A. A left-wing voter
  - B. A fiscal conservative
  - C. A democratic socialist
  - D. A Keynesian economist



36. The American Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles because a majority of senators believed that specific terms of the treaty
- A. were excessively lenient toward the defeated powers
  - B. jeopardized the United States' independence as a sovereign state
  - C. largely disregarded recommendations in Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
  - D. failed to place blame on those nations regarded as responsible for causing the war

*Use the following map to answer question 37.*



37. The **best** title for this 1920 map is
- A. *Nazi Imperial Expansion*
  - B. *Self-Determination in Practice*
  - C. *The Balance of Power in Africa and Asia*
  - D. *League Mandates of Former German Colonies*

38. Which of the following actions was regarded by Hitler as an initial test of France's resolve to enforce the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. The *Anschluss* of Austria
  - B. The annexation of the Sudetenland
  - C. The remilitarization of the Rhineland
  - D. The blitzkrieg launched against Poland
39. From the perspective of a German nationalist who supported the Nazis, the results of the Munich Agreement simply represented the fulfillment of the Wilsonian principle of
- A. collective security
  - B. self-determination
  - C. appeasement
  - D. disarmament

*Use the following excerpt to answer question 40.*

Looking back to the 1930s for guidance, would the League of Nations have used force against Hitler's Germany if the league had understood where the Nazi campaign against the Jews was heading? The answer is no. Should it have done so? The answer is yes, on moral and practical grounds, moral because the killing of Jews was a crime against a people and against humanity; practical because millions of lives could have been saved, Jewish and others, and the Second World War might have been shortened, restricted, or even avoided by forcible action against the Nazis. But the internment and killing of German Jews was regarded as "an internal matter" by the League.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

40. The writer suggests that in the 1930s, the League of Nations faced the dilemma of whether to
- A. respect national sovereignty or protect a persecuted minority
  - B. mediate boundary disputes or impose binding territorial changes
  - C. prevent the formation of military alliances or maintain diplomatic neutrality
  - D. place sanctions on dictatorial states or encourage national self-determination
- 
41. The League of Nations' failure to take strong and decisive action during the Manchurian Crisis challenged the credibility of the League's
- A. adherence to collective security principles
  - B. application of the principle of open diplomacy
  - C. commitment to alliances among its weaker members
  - D. reliance upon summit conferences involving the Great Powers



Use the following sources to answer questions 42 to 44.

### Source I

In principle and doctrine, Hitler was no more wicked and unscrupulous than many other contemporary statesmen. The state of German rearmament in 1939 gives the decisive proof that Hitler was not contemplating general war, and probably not contemplating war at all. The war of 1939, far from being premeditated, was a mistake, the result on both sides of diplomatic blunders.

### Source II

Let us consider briefly the programme which Hitler laid down for himself. It was a programme of Eastern colonisation, entailing a war of conquest against Russia. . . . In order to carry it out, Hitler needed a restored German army which, since it must be powerful enough to conquer Russia, must also be powerful enough to conquer the West if that should be necessary. And that might be necessary even before the attack on Russia . . . it was always possible that a war with the West would be necessary before he could march against Russia. And in fact that is what happened.

—both sources from *The World This Century*

42. Hitler's "programme of Eastern colonisation" (Source II) was founded on the concept of
- A. kristallnacht
  - B. lebensraum
  - C. blitzkrieg
  - D. Anschluss
43. According to the writer of Source I, Hitler's diplomatic success prior to 1939 was **primarily** based on his ability to
- A. use collective security as a means to end a crisis
  - B. conscript millions of German soldiers
  - C. bluff vulnerable opponents
  - D. form aggressive alliances
44. Despite their different perspectives, the writer of Source I and the writer of Source II would agree that historians must carefully research
- A. issues of morality
  - B. the art of diplomacy
  - C. questions of motivation
  - D. the consequences of treaties

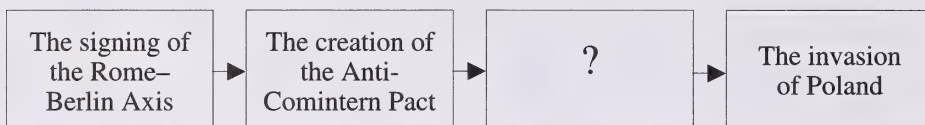
*Use the following quotation to answer question 45.*

... the German dictator, instead of snatching the victuals from the table, has been content to have them served to him course by course. . . . a disaster of the first magnitude . . . has befallen Britain and France.

—Sir Winston Churchill

45. This comment was made by Churchill in direct reference to the terms of the
- A. Locarno Pacts
  - B. Munich Agreement
  - C. Treaty of Versailles
  - D. Kellogg–Briand Pact

*Use the following time-line to answer question 46.*



46. Which of the following interwar events completes the time-line?
- A. The signing of the Kellogg–Briand Pact
  - B. The remilitarization of the Rhineland
  - C. The signing of the Nazi–Soviet Pact
  - D. The formation of the Little Entente

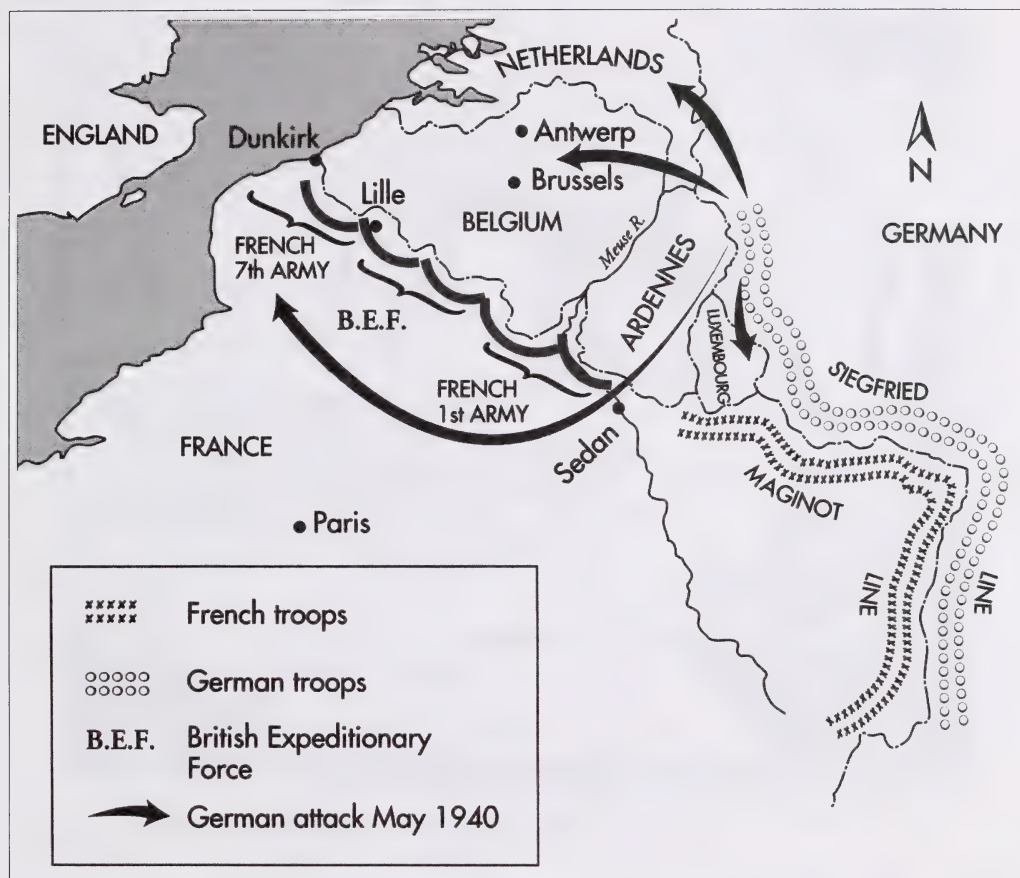
*Use the following events from the Second World War to answer question 47.*

- V. Operation Barbarossa
- W. Fall of Poland
- X. Allied victory in North Africa
- Y. Fall of France
- Z. Attack on Pearl Harbor

47. The chronology of the events listed above is
- A. events V, W, Z, Y, X
  - B. events W, Z, V, X, Y
  - C. events V, Y, W, Z, X
  - D. events W, Y, V, Z, X



Use the following map to answer question 48.



—from *Twentieth Century Viewpoints*

48. An appropriate title for this map is
- A. *England Falls to the Axis Powers*
  - B. *Maginot Line Stalls German Attack*
  - C. *Allied Disaster Culminates at Dunkirk*
  - D. *Siegfried Line Collapses under Allied Offensive*

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 49 and 50.



WHO'S NEXT TO BE LIBERATED FROM FREEDOM?

—from *An Illustrated History of Modern Europe*

49. The above cartoon was drawn in the historical context of the
- A. Soviet response to the Hungarian Revolution
  - B. threat of fascist expansion in Europe during the late 1930s
  - C. Soviet participation in the Marshall Plan during the late 1940s
  - D. threat of worldwide communist expansion during the Cold War
50. The American government's reaction to the situation depicted in the cartoon was to follow a foreign policy of
- A. containment of real and perceived enemies
  - B. isolation from developments in Europe
  - C. withdrawal from regional alliances
  - D. aggressive military expansion



51. During the Cold War, the condition necessary for the success of superpower deterrence was the
- A. advanced conventional weapons capability of both superpowers
  - B. export of conventional weapons from the superpowers to their allies
  - C. retaliatory capability of either superpower following a nuclear first strike
  - D. nuclear capability of one superpower that would make opposing weapons useless
52. *In 1944, Churchill and Stalin agreed to a postwar division of Eastern Europe. Included in the agreement was the provision that the Soviet Union and Britain have an equal say over the postwar fate of Yugoslavia and Hungary.*

This agreement is an illustration of the concept of

- A. enforcing mutual deterrence
  - B. establishing spheres of influence
  - C. eliminating economic imperialism
  - D. encouraging national self-determination
53. A significant consequence of the discussions among the Allied leaders at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences was that
- A. the fate of fascist Italy was settled
  - B. relations improved among the major Allied powers
  - C. American domination of global politics was guaranteed
  - D. tensions escalated between the Soviets and the Western Allies
54. Nikita Khrushchev's call for peaceful coexistence with the West and his denunciation of Stalin were major factors that contributed to
- A. the emergence of anti-Soviet activism in Hungary and Poland
  - B. encouraging American determination to resist communism
  - C. establishing the formation of the Warsaw Pact
  - D. the escalation of the superpower arms race
55. The establishment of the Washington–Moscow “hotline” and the signing of the Partial Test-Ban Treaty marked the significant shift in superpower relations that occurred shortly after the
- A. conclusion of the Suez Crisis
  - B. ending of the Berlin Blockade
  - C. negotiation of the Korean ceasefire
  - D. resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Use the following sources to answer questions 56 and 57.

**Source I**

What was at stake in Berlin was not a contest over legal rights, although our position was entirely sound in international law, but a struggle over Germany and, in a larger sense, over Europe. . . . the Kremlin tried to mislead the people of Europe into believing that our interest and support would not extend beyond economic matters and that we would back away from any military risks. The abandonment of Berlin would have a disastrous effect upon our plans for Western Germany. It would also slow down European recovery, the success of which depended upon more production. . . . We should be prepared to go to any lengths to find a peaceful solution to the situation, but we had to remain in Berlin. The main question was: How could we remain in Berlin without risking all-out war?

—American President,  
Harry S. Truman

—from *Basic Documents in United States Foreign Policy*

**Source II**



—from *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy*

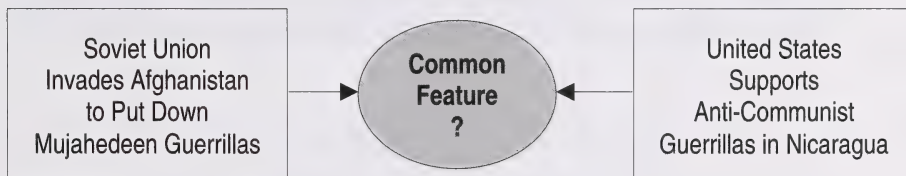
56. Source I indicates that in dealing with the Soviet Union, the United States favoured a foreign policy of
- A. appeasement rather than détente
  - B. diplomacy rather than confrontation
  - C. isolationism rather than containment
  - D. collective security rather than brinkmanship
57. The cartoon in Source II suggests that the Allied response to the Berlin Blockade was successful in
- A. weakening Soviet morale in the city
  - B. allowing Soviet citizens to flee the city
  - C. driving the Soviet military from the city
  - D. breaching the Soviet barrier that closed the city

58. *Demands for national self-determination threatened superpower control over their respective spheres of influence.*

Within the context of the Cold War, this statement is **best** illustrated by the

- A. signing of the Korean armistice in 1953
  - B. Hungarian Revolution in 1956
  - C. construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961
  - D. Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962
59. The United Nations Security Council is organized so that the
- A. Secretary General has veto power over Security Council decisions
  - B. individual permanent members have ultimate decision-making authority
  - C. General Assembly controls which issues will be considered during a crisis
  - D. individual non-permanent members are selected exclusively from the developing world
60. Which of the following goals is **not** associated with the function of the World Trade Organization?
- A. Encouraging protectionist trade blocs
  - B. Establishing rules governing trade among nations
  - C. Providing a forum for discussions to reduce trade barriers
  - D. Resolving trade disputes by international arbitration and adjudication

*Use the following diagram to answer question 61.*



61. A feature common to the superpowers' actions described above is that of the
- A. preservation of spheres of influence
  - B. defence of the principle of collective security
  - C. deployment of forces to stop guerrilla warfare
  - D. protection of the right to national self-determination



Use the following sources to answer questions 62 to 64.

Source I

Armed conflicts will continue to plague the world if some people interpret the right to self-determination to mean the right to create a racially homogeneous nation. It will be a perilous future if “democracy” is interpreted to mean the freedom of an ethnic majority to impose its will on ethnic minorities.

Source II

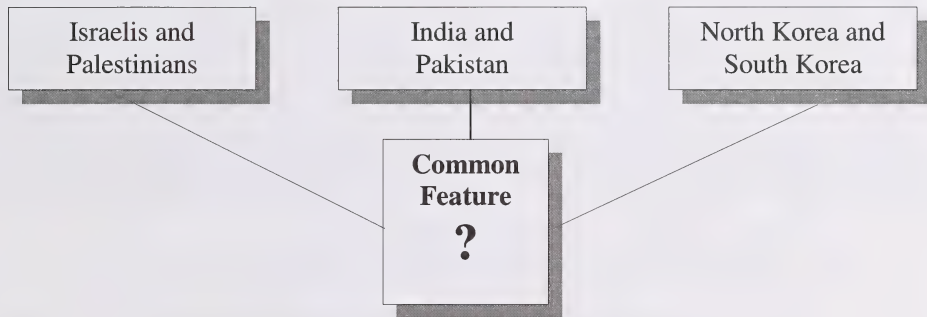


—from *Portfolio 9*

62. The comments in Source I can be verified **most** convincingly by reference to the
- A. increase in the number of United Nations' peacekeeping operations
  - B. breakthrough in the peace process between Palestinians and Israelis
  - C. shift in superpower relations that resulted from the end of the Cold War
  - D. numerous violent and ongoing civil conflicts in many parts of the world

63. The cartoon in Source II is ironic in that it illustrates the problem associated with ethnic conflict by
- A. juxtaposing the goal of fellowship with the inability to coexist peacefully
  - B. emphasizing sports events as a way to bring people together in fellowship
  - C. presenting the Olympics as an event where people are often uncooperative
  - D. portraying the coordinator of the event as overreacting to potential conflicts
64. Both sources focus **primarily** on the problems
- A. associated with brokering lasting peace settlements
  - B. of accommodating tensions created by demands for autonomy
  - C. of minority groups using force to overthrow authoritarian governments
  - D. related to coordinating international events with many diverse participants

Use the following diagram to answer question 65.



65. Which of the following “features” is common to the situations alluded to in the diagram?
- A. Armed conflict continues to extract a heavy toll on civilians.
  - B. The United States has hosted talks between the political leaderships.
  - C. Long-standing animosity continues to impede the resolution of conflict.
  - D. The United Nations has deployed peacekeeping forces to protect a fragile peace.

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 66 and 67.

In a world where the vast majority of conflicts now rage *within*, rather than between nations, increased UN activism may at times be the only viable alternative to the world standing in mute witness to mass slaughter. But that activism cannot be defined solely in military terms, and success in the long term will depend on a currently out-of-reach independence of action on the part of the UN. If its role in the world is to defend democracy, the UN's own democracy must be reclaimed. Otherwise, with the reality of a US dominated United Nations torn by North-South divisions, UN intervention, under the guise of peacekeeping, peacemaking or peace-enforcing, will be indistinguishable from the US interventions it is so often used to legitimate.

—from *Twentieth Century Viewpoints*

66. The United Nations' involvement in mediating conflicts that "rage *within*, rather than between nations" is **best** illustrated by its deployment of forces to
- A. Egypt in 1956
  - B. Kashmir in 1965
  - C. Kuwait in 1991
  - D. Bosnia in 1992
67. In this excerpt, the major criticism of the United Nations is that the organization has
- A. become a pawn of American foreign policy
  - B. not acted quickly enough to stop mass slaughter
  - C. tried to impose settlements upon nations unwilling to accept American interference
  - D. been prevented from taking action by the veto power of permanent members of the Security Council
- 
68. The European Union originated in the 1950s through efforts to
- A. reduce trade barriers between Member States
  - B. integrate the foreign policies of Member States
  - C. create a multinational military force to protect Member States
  - D. prevent dictatorial regimes from gaining power in Member States



*For questions 69 and 70, consider the following issue and the four positions.*

**Issue:** Should the United States have intervened militarily to stop the civil war and violence in the Balkans?

**Position I** Yes, as a global superpower, the United States has a moral obligation to maintain world peace and security wherever trouble occurs. It was the only country capable of forcing the opposing Balkan factions to resolve their conflicts.

**Position II** No, the United States had no national interests in the area; therefore, it was not worth sacrificing American lives. Neither the United Nations nor the United States should expand its mandate and responsibility for resolving conflicts like this.

**Position III** Yes, civil and factional war in the Balkans posed a serious regional threat that would have escalated into an international conflict unless a decisive response was taken to stop it. The United States had the power to act effectively.

**Position IV** No, only a negotiated peace brokered by the European Union would have resulted in a lasting settlement. An externally imposed solution would never have been accepted by any of the combatants locked in ethnic struggle.

69. Which position is correctly matched with an approach to global politics?

- A. Position I —————▶ Appeasement
- B. Position II —————▶ Internationalism
- C. Position III —————▶ Interventionism
- D. Position IV —————▶ Brinkmanship

70. Which position on this issue **best** parallels the American government's official policy toward international involvements during the 1930s?

- A. Position I
- B. Position II
- C. Position III
- D. Position IV

***You have now completed Part A.  
Proceed directly to Part B.***

## Part B: Written Response

### *Description*

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

**Evaluation:** Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

### *Reminders for Writing*

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

### *Instructions*

- You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your written work.
- Use blue or black ink for your written work.

### *Additional Instructions for Students Using Word Processors*

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to page 29. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

**Written Response—Essay Assignment**

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

*Topic A*

Some people believe that society is best served when consumer demand alone influences production decisions. Others believe that governments, acting in the public interest, must control production decisions.

**To what extent should production decisions be influenced by consumer demand?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

**Or**

*Topic B*

Some people believe that, when dealing with nations determined to extend their boundaries, diplomacy and negotiation are preferable to war. Others believe that a nation's efforts to expand its territory must be met with force, or the threat of force, when necessary.

**To what extent should nations respond with diplomacy to the expansionist policies of other states?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.



## *Planning*

**Be sure to indicate on the back cover**

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**

*If you are using a word processor, staple your written work here.  
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

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